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South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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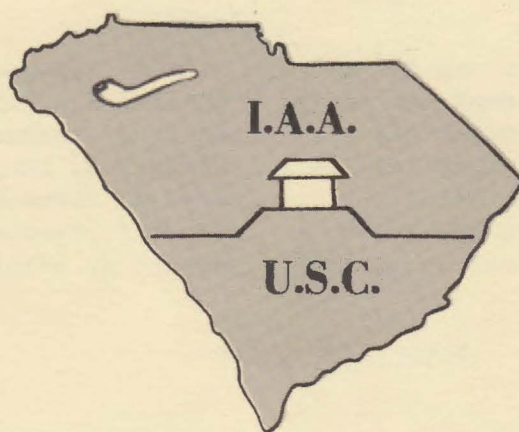
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THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

NOTEBOOK

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA • COLUMBIA



A monthly report of news and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

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There were two staff changes among the anthropologists in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at U.S.C. this fall. Dr. Thomas J. Price, Associate Professor, has taken a year's leave of absence to teach at Medgar Evers University in New York. Dr. Price has been on the U.S.C. faculty for a year and doing research in Afro-American communities.

A new addition to the staff of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology is Mr. George Buelow who has his M.A. and is working on his Ph.D. from the University of Oregon. His special field is African studies.

The Legislative Study Committee for a State Museum has been meeting frequently this fall, reviewing all of the potentials for the development of a State Museum and hearing varying points of view. We met with the Committee on three occasions during September and October to support and emphasize our view of the need for a comprehensive museum of excellence for the State.

On October 22, 1971, we represented the American Anthropological Association at the inauguration of Dr. Harry Pierson Graham as the new President of Voorhees College in Denmark, South Carolina.

The annual meeting of the American Association for State and Local History was held in Portland, Oregon, September 14-18, 1971. South Carolina was represented by Charles Lee and Barney Slawson of the Department of Archives and History and by Janson Cox of the Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Department, among others. I do not know who else was there as none of the Institute staff was able to get away for it.

John Combes and Bob Stephenson attended and participated in the annual meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory in Athens, Georgia, on October 13-16, 1971. This was a fine, productive meeting and well attended.

Mrs. Rhude Patterson, Curator of the University Museum, represented the University of South Carolina at the annual meeting of the Southeastern Museums Association in New Orleans on October 22-23.

Dr. John Cotter tells us that a representative selection of whole samples of the clay pipes from the famous Pamplin Pipe Factory of Pamplin, Virginia can be purchased for \$10. These are 19th and early 20th century red clay pipes excavated from the factory site. A series of ten examples can be had for \$10 by writing: Sales Representative, Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Appomattox Court House, National Historic Park, Appomattox, Virginia 24522.

One of the big improvements in facilities at the Institute this month was the installation of a new Xerox 720. We have had a used Xerox 914 that was needing too much servicing. We replaced it with the new 720 and hope for faster, better production from it.

As usual, these two months have seen the staff engaged in more than a dozen speaking assignments to civic clubs, high schools, radio and T.V. stations.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
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Columbia, South Carolina

JOHN D. COMBES RETURNS

John D. Combes joined the Institute staff in June, 1966 from Washington State University, and worked with Dr. William E. Edwards until the latter's departure in August, 1968. In September, 1968 he became Assistant Director of the Institute when Dr. Stephenson was appointed Director. John, with an M.A. from Washington State University, took a leave of absence from the Institute in September, 1969 to begin work on his Ph.D. at the University of Kansas. He was back with us for the summer of 1970 and returned to Kansas in the fall.

He has now completed all of his course work and residence requirements at Kansas and has only the dissertation to finish for his Ph.D. On September 1, John returned to duty with the Institute. He is spending his evenings and week-ends on the preparation of his dissertation and should have this completed in a year or so. He has used his work at Fort Prince George in 1966-68 as the basis for this dissertation in which he will deal with the Colonial Fort of the mid-18th century and its relation to the Cherokee Indian frontier of western North and South Carolina. This will be the first Doctoral dissertation to result from the work of the Institute. Welcome back, John.

RICHARD F. CARRILLO JOINS STAFF

In July, 1971, the city of Macon, the Bibb County Historical Commission and the University of Georgia asked the Institute to provide an archeologist for excavations at the site of Fort Hawkins in Macon, Georgia. It was Fort Hawkins (1806-1821) that became the city of Macon. The Institute could spare no one from the regular staff and John Combes recommended Richard F. Carrillo who had just received his B.A. from the University of Kansas and had six years of experience in historic sites archeology with the National Park Service.

Dick joined us in the employ of Bibb County, Georgia on August 10, 1971 and spent the rest of August and all of September excavating at Fort Hawkins and preparing a report of the work.

On October 25, 1971, Dick joined the regular staff of the Institute as a second historic sites archeologist. We are delighted to have Dick on the staff with us and look forward to his contributions.

GEORGE TEAGUE VISITS NUMEROUS SITES

During the first two months on the staff George Teague has made almost a dozen short trips to various localities within the state. He has recorded some 35 sites in Kershaw, Marlboro, Charleston, Berkeley, Lee, and Lancaster Counties. Mainly, these trips have resulted from inquiries by local people asking about materials that they have collected and inviting the Institute to look at the sites. We deeply appreciate all of these people bringing these archeological resources to our attention. George will be continuing this kind of activity on a regular basis to develop the State-Wide Inventory of Sites.

TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THE McCOLLUM SITE, 38CS2
JULY 12-30, 1971

by Thomas M. Ryan

(Ed. Note: Mr. Ryan, of the Institute staff visited this site in early April, 1971 and returned the latter part of that month to excavate a small test square in the midden north of the mound. He published a short note on this work (Ryan 1971, pp. 96-7), and returned in July for full three weeks of test excavations.)

INTRODUCTION

From July 12 to July 30, 1971 the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina conducted test excavations at the McCollum Site (38CS2). The site, located on the left bank of the Broad River near Lockhart, consisted of a mound and an extensive village area.

The site is located on a flat, sandy ridge approximately 20 feet above the Broad River. The ridge parallels the river for a distance of three fourths of a mile terminating near an old stream channel. The east side of the ridge drops off sharply onto a narrow alluvial bottom that extends for a distance of one third of a mile until the hills are reached. Across the surface of the ridge there are several sloughs that were formed during periods of extreme flood. At the north end of the site there is a V-shaped fish weir that extends across the Broad River.

Due to the remoteness of the site it was desirable to establish a tent camp directly on the site. Our camp consisted of two surplus Marine tents and a small ramada to provide relief from the sun. Drinking water and ice had to be hauled in daily from the town of Lockhart. Cooking and cleaning chores were shared by all. The river at this point provided a pleasant but rather cool place to bathe.

Archeological excavations were conducted by myself and a crew varying from four to six men. Overall supervision and administration of the project was provided by Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Director of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. I would like to thank Mr. Richard Polhemus, laboratory director, and his staff for providing the necessary logistics while we were in the field. All artifacts from the site have been cleaned, cataloged and are now stored at the Institute.

The crew consisted of the following:

John Larson, Columbia	Sonny Peay, Chester
Walt Larson, Columbia	Andy Martin, Chester
Billy Colye, Charleston	John Ferguson, Union
Bob Williams, Cayce	John Hopkins, Union

In addition to the full time crew, our force was augmented on occasions by Alan Shoemaker, student laboratory assistant. Alan made frequent use of his biology training in excavating the faunal remains. Jim Michie, a frequent visitor to the site, provided us with the two mechanical screens used

in the excavation. Jim generously utilized his mechanical talents and provided a welcome late afternoon relief.

Permission to excavate the site was granted by Mr. William Tribble of the Lockhart Power Company. We were especially grateful to Mr. Tribble and Lockhart Power for the use of the company frontend loader for backfilling our excavations.

Mounds have traditionally been large, easily recognized, man-made features. Their historic association and configuration have provided tempting targets for both professional and amateur excavators. As a rule, the excavation of a large mound is a difficult operation requiring a large crew. Although they provide valuable data on the ceremonial aspects of a community, very little information on the day-to-day activities of villages can be gathered from mounds.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the McCollum excavation was to provide quantitative information on the late prehistoric cultural configuration on the upper Broad River. Toward this goal the immediate objectives of the project were to: (1) define the limits of the site; (2) locate possible architectural features; (3) to obtain a ceramic sample for use in determining cross cultural relationships; and (4) to determine the cultural sequence in this particular area. To fulfill as many of the preceding objectives as possible in the allotted time, excavations were limited to the village area.

During the three weeks that we were in the field, three separate units were excavated, two in the field north of the mound and one on the south side of it in the vicinity of the "rock feature" that was noted on an earlier trip. (Ryan, 1971, pp. 96-97)

EXCAVATION UNIT 2

Excavation Unit 2 was 50 feet long and transected one of the more prominent sloughs on the north side of the site. This unit was designed to provide a cross section of the feature and to provide information as to its origin.

Black midden, containing sherds and other cultural debris, was encountered on both sides of the depression. Along the crest of the slough, the top of the midden was buried by .6 feet of water-deposited sand. As the profile was extended, the midden tapered to less than .2 feet as it followed the slope of the depression. Water-deposited fill in the center of the depression testified to its alluvial origin. The configuration of the midden suggests that this particular depression was open when the site was occupied. Since the midden was first deposited, over 2.5 feet of river-deposited sand has accumulated in the depression.

EXCAVATION UNIT 3

Excavation Unit 3 is located on a relatively level piece of ground approximately 200 feet north of the mound and 20 feet west of the test pit that was excavated in April. Unit 3 was 2.5 feet wide and 55 feet long

except for a small area in the center that was widened to eight feet. Of the 55 feet excavated, undisturbed midden was seen in only one 15 foot long area. The remaining portion of the midden had been removed by scouring. Bedded sands and channel fill were apparent in several places.

The midden contained complicated stamped pottery and a large quantity of small lithic flakes suggesting a workshop or some kind of specialized activity area. This zone should date no earlier than ca. A.D. 1400.

Beneath the midden an earlier Archaic component was located. Steatite vessel fragments and several broad, straight stemmed, Savannah River Archaic points indicate an occupation ca. 500 B.C. or earlier. Beneath the late Archaic Zone, fire cracked rocks were found but no diagnostic points or artifacts were uncovered.

EXCAVATION UNIT 1

Excavation Unit 1 was designed to provide more information on the rock feature observed in April. Over 500 square feet of ground were excavated in this area. The top 1.0 - 1.2 feet consisted of sterile, water-deposited sand. At the base of this zone, plow scars were seen. Directly beneath the second plow zone was an organic midden. Unfortunately, the top portion of the midden had been disturbed by the plow.

Unlike the area north of the mound, this area appears to have suffered very little erosion. The undisturbed portion of the midden produced a large quantity of pottery and animal bone. The Pisgah Pottery Series is well represented at the site as well as an oval, complicated stamped design somewhat similar to Pee Dee Complicated Stamped. Savannah Check Stamped, Savannah Fine Cord Marked and Savannah Burnished Plain pottery types were present in small quantities.

After the midden was excavated, numerous postholes and pits were found in the subsoil. Several of the postholes appeared to be associated with an aboriginal house. One of the pits contained a charred mass of hickory nuts, black locust (?) seeds and corncobs. An analysis of the floral and faunal remains promises to provide quantitative data on subsistence during this period.

One burial was excavated in Excavation Unit 1. The burial was that of a child, approximately five to ten years old, who had been placed in an oval pit. Grave goods were lacking except for a string of shell beads found around the child's neck.

Considerable care and time were taken in the excavation of the rock feature. After it became apparent that the rocks were contained in a disturbed matrix, the entire area was stripped horizontally down to the level of the rocks. The rocks had been incorporated in the fill of an historic cellar measuring 12 by 7 feet. Aboriginal sherds found between the rocks were probably the result of subsequent plowing over the cellar ruins. (Fig.3)

Excavation of the south half of the cellar showed that the structure had burned and was then purposely filled. Remains of the charred cellar wall were found still standing. The only historic artifacts found in the fill of

the cellar consisted of several hand wrought nails, fragments of at least three wine bottles, a broken glass flask and part of a red earthenware jar. The historic artifacts suggest a mid-eighteenth or possibly later date for the cellar.

SUMMARY

In summary the McCollum excavations have provided valuable insights into the prehistory of the South Carolina Piedmont. While much of the site has been destroyed or damaged by erosion the remaining evidence indicates that 38CS2 was a large site with a village of several acres.

Well over 2,000 decorated sherds were recovered that show relationships with a variety of ceramic traditions including Irene, Pisgah, Savannah II, and Pee Dee. More specific aspects of the cultural influences and traditions at the McCollum Site must await a detailed analysis of the ceramics.

In addition to the late prehistoric component at the site earlier Archaic material was found beneath the midden. The historic period is well represented by the cellar ruins.

Architectural features associated with the prehistoric component include a possible square or rectangular house with wattle and daub construction.

Additional work is anticipated at this site following the analysis of the artifacts recovered during this initial season of test excavations. Carefully controlled excavations of more extensive areas of the village should provide data to clarify the nature of the ways of life that surrounded this temple mound. They should also detail more fully the pre-mound occupations of the area as well as the historic occupation represented by the cellar. Other Indian communities, contemporary with the mound occupation should be searched for in the nearby vicinity. Of course, the mound, itself, should then be excavated to relate its structural sequence and usage to the entire Indian community that existed in this area some 500 to 600 years ago.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The September meeting of the Society was held at the Columbia Science Museum at 8:30 P.M. on September 17th. A movie was shown as the feature of the program: "Wasa; the Raising of a 17th Century War Ship." This documented the raising of this important archeological treasure of the Scandinavian seas.

The October meeting, on the third Friday night of the month featured an illustrated talk by Mr. Richard F. Carrillo entitled "Exploratory Excavations at Fort Hawkins: An Early 19th Century Frontier Military Outpost."



FIGURE 1

View of the McCollum Mound (38CS2) facing south.



FIGURE 2

Child burial uncovered in Excavation Unit 1.



FIGURE 3

Historic house cellar in the process of excavation.

EXCAVATIONS NEAR THE SITE OF FORT MOORE AIKEN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

by J. Walter Joseph, Jr.

(Ed. Note: Mr. Joseph is the Treasurer of the Archeological Society of South Carolina and recipient of that society's award for "The Archeologist of the Year" for 1971. He and his family live in Aiken and he is employed at the Savannah River Plant by the Atomic Energy Commission.)

The author and his family spent many pleasant weekends between August 1969 and July 1970 partially excavating an historic site in Beech Island, South Carolina. The site is near the former location of Fort Moore (1715-1767). No architectural evidence of the Fort was found but about 2900 Indian and colonial artifacts were recovered. Analysis of kaolin pipe stem fragments and other artifacts indicates site occupancy about 1730.

Historical Background

The present Beech Island community occupies the site of the first colonial settlement in what is now Aiken County. Savano Town was established at this location on the east bank of the Savannah River in 1698. The town developed as an Indian trading post at the junction of two important trading paths (Reference 1).

In 1715, Fort Moore was built at Savano Town to protect the Indian trading post licensed by the Colony of South Carolina. The Fort was an imposing structure for its time and has been described as "the most important of South Carolina's early frontier forts" (Reference 2). Fort Moore was located near the approach to the present Sand Bar Ferry Bridge as shown in Figure 1. This site is indicated by the DeBrahm map of 1757 (Reference 3) which shows "Ft Moor" and a large island in the Savannah River northeast of the Fort (see Figure 2). The site is confirmed by Mills' Atlas of 1825 (Reference 4). The island shown in Figure 2 has now disappeared and the river follows the western channel shown.

The presence of the Fort pacified the frontier so effectively that in 1722 the South Carolina General Assembly began to recruit settlers for the newly-established New Windsor Township which included the area between the Fort and Silver Bluff. The Township had a constant population of about 300 between 1738 and 1760. The prosperity of New Windsor began to decline when the Indian trading posts were moved to Augusta between 1740 and 1750.

Fort Moore then became unnecessary and the garrison was moved upriver in 1766. Several years ago, the late John H. Staubes of Aiken gave the author a copy of the plat made when the property containing Fort Moore was sold to Captain Ralph Phillips in 1767. This plat, reproduced as Figure 3, shows general agreement with the DeBrahm map in locating the Fort and the adjacent ferry although the island is not shown on the plat.

Previous Investigation

The Fort Moore site and its surroundings remained untouched by serious archeological examination from 1767 until 1966. Many local amateurs amassed collections of colonial artifacts by surface hunting the area but professional interest was lacking. Finally, in 1966, when part of the site was threatened by construction of the approach to the new Sand Bar Ferry Bridge, an investigation was conducted by Dr. William E. Edwards and a team from the University of South Carolina. Thousands of artifacts were recovered but no architectural evidence of the Fort was found. Unfortunately, Dr. Edwards' took his field notes with him when he left the state so results of the 1966 excavations have never been made public.

The Site

In August 1969, while surface hunting at the site of the 1966 excavations, the author noticed that an adjacent wooded strip of land along the river was for sale. A telephone call to the real estate agent revealed that the asking price for the property was far in excess of the author's capabilities. However, the agent was very helpful in arranging with the owners for digging privileges. Several small test pits were then dug moving progressively northward away from the highway. An undisturbed area containing artifacts was found about 500 feet north of the approach to the Sand Bar Ferry Bridge of South Carolina Highway 28 as shown in Figure 4.

Before beginning serious digging, the author discussed the site with Dr. R. L. Stephenson, State Archeologist of South Carolina. Although the author had some experience working with professionals and is an enthusiastic member of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, he was not experienced in colonial archeology and was reluctant to risk damaging what remained of historical value. The discussions with Dr. Stephenson indicated that partial excavation by a serious amateur was warranted because (1) no funds were available for professional work at the site and (2) sale of the site could preclude any chance of archeological salvage. Accordingly, the author began working at the site in August 1969. The digging continued through July 1970.

The Excavation

The site was excavated in a series of rectangular pits of varying size, the size of each increment depending, primarily, on the size of the work force available. Generally the crew consisted of the author and his wife and two children but on several occasions it was supplemented with friends and twice with the author's mother-in-law (who found the only two perfect projectile points from the site). Timing of the digs was irregular, being controlled by available "spare-time", and by weather conditions. The soil was gluey and impossible to screen when wet but quickly hardened to the consistency of rock during dry weather.

The excavation, shown in Figure 5, was laid out on approximately a northwest-southeast axis although the contour became irregular to avoid a

path and trees and as promising features were investigated. The ground profile consisted of rich, black loam to a depth of about 12 inches on a sterile yellow clay base. The excavation was extended as several small pits varying between 2 x 5 and 6 x 6 feet. Each pit was dug in 6-inch increments down to the clay base and all dirt removed was carefully screened. No significant stratification was present at the site as shown in Table I by the essentially uniform distribution of artifacts between the 0-6 inch and 6-12 inch increments.

No architectural evidence of colonial occupation was found in the small area that was excavated. Post impressions extending into the clay would have been visible after the loam was removed but no impressions were found.

The only features uncovered were two small trash pits which extended into the clay base. These pits were irregularly shaped and apparently utilized natural depressions rather than being dug for this purpose. The largest, trash pit A, was approximately oval with diameters of 33 and 44 inches and a maximum depth of 12 inches. A concentration of charcoal, bone fragments, and badly deteriorated pieces of thin iron were found in pit A. Pit B was much smaller, measuring 20 x 24 inches and 9 inches deep. Pit B also contained a concentration of charcoal and bone fragments but only a few metal objects.

Energetic if uninformed intruders dug into the excavation during the Christmas holidays undercutting the carefully-squared walls and throwing the spoil into the center of the hole. Although the origin of this material was indeterminate, it was screened and artifacts from the intrusion debris were kept separate from other artifacts. Fortunately, the intruders were unimpressed by their finds and did not return.

The Artifacts

A total of 2,881 artifacts were removed from the approximately 190 cubic feet of excavation. Lest this statistic sound unduly impressive, it should be noted that most of the finds were thumbnail-sized fragments. Table I contains a summary of the artifacts found. The various types of materials are discussed briefly in subsequent sections.

Indian Pottery

About half of the pieces found were small sherds of Indian pottery; the largest of these (C in Figure 6) was only 47 x 41 mm. Most of these sherds appeared to have been burnished and were without decoration except for beveled or slightly built-up rims (Figure 6A). Many pieces of Deptford linear check stamped pottery (Figure 6E) dating from about 200 A.D. (Reference 5) and Irene incised pottery (Figure 6D) dating from the period immediately prior to historic contact were found. A smaller number of cord marked and other stamped pieces were found. A few pieces of coarse, heavily-tempered ware and one late archaic piece with Stallings punctate decoration on a fiber-tempered body (Figure 6F), were included.

Colonial Ceramics

Many interesting sherds of European and Asiatic origin were recovered. The most common pieces were delftware (Reference 6) with a pale blue glaze and darker blue decoration on a cream-colored base. The largest delftware sherd (Figure 7C) was reconstructed from three pieces, the largest of which was found among the bones in trash pit A and the others about 12 inches away at the level of the top of the pit. Brown salt-glazed stoneware was common (Figure 7A) and a few pieces of blue and gray salt-glazed stoneware (Figure 7B) were also found. Several sherds of yellow lead-glazed slipware with brown markings were recovered.

Many porcelain fragments were uncovered. Most of these had pale blue glaze and darker blue decoration but a few fragments of very fine oriental porcelain (Figure 7E) were also found.

Glass

Most of the glass sherds found were of olive-green material typical of that used in wine bottles during the early eighteenth century (Figures 8A and 8B). A few pieces of thinner blue-green glass, several pieces of a clear drinking glass (Figure 8D), one piece of a heavy pinkish-white square decanter (Figure 8C), and two fragments of a pale blue glass bead were also found (Figure 8E). One tiny fragment, 11 x 6 mm x 2 mm thick, of clear glass had traces of a blue and white enamelled design.

Kaolin Pipe

European pipe fragments were common at the site. About two-thirds of the pieces were stem fragments. Because of their fragility, relatively few bowl pieces were found. The 93 stem pieces were dated in accordance with the method first proposed by Harrington and subsequently refined by Binford (Reference 7). Substitution of the average stem bore diameter (5.04 64ths of an inch) into the Binford regression equation:

$$Y = 1931.85 - 38.26X$$

yields 1739 as the meansite date. Use of the equations recently developed by Hanson (Reference 8) requires selection of the equation that most closely brackets the sample; valid equations are:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Time Range</u>	<u>Formula</u>
6	1680 - 1750	$Y = 1894.88 - 32.98x$
10	1710 - 1800	$Y = 2026.12 - 58.97x$

Substitution of the measured mean bore into these equations yield mean dates of 1698 for equation six and 1729 for equation ten. Distribution of the bore diameters, shown in Table II, provides further evidence of the lack of stratification at the site.

Typical fragments of kaolin pipe bowls are shown in Figure 8. All but one of the bowl pieces (Figure 8F) were plain. No intact makers marks or cartouches were found.

Metal Objects

Wrought iron nails in a variety of sizes and shapes were the most common metal artifacts found. Several of these nails had been worked into loops, hooks, and other utilitarian shapes as shown in Figure 9. Remains of an iron fork and knife (Figure 10B and 10C) were also found. Apparel hardware included one broken knee buckle (Figure 10D), a fragment of a cast button (Hume, p. 91, Type 2), a sleeve button back (Hume, p. 91, Type 1), and an engraved sleeve button (Figure 10F). Many iron fragments were too badly corroded to be identifiable, including a large amount of thin and fragile pieces from trash pit A.

Several pieces of copper and brass were uncovered. A few of these showed signs of having been worked into decorative shapes. One small copper ring with a diameter of about 12 mm was made of a tapered coil of thin copper sheet (Figure 9C).

Four lead shot (Figure 10H) with diameters between 8 mm and 14 mm were found along with several pieces of lead spatter, indicating that shot had been cast on the site.

Typical metal artifacts are shown in Figures 9 and 10.

Stone Objects

Many chips but relatively few completed stone objects were found. Only two complete projectile points were included; both were triangular Clements type (Figure 11B), about 26 mm long and 14 mm wide at the base, appropriate to the historic period (Reference 9). One intriguing fragment of finely-worked chalcedony (Figure 11C) was the base of a corner-notched Palmer type point antedating the site by at least 6,000 years (Reference 9). A few side scrapers and a broken drill (Figure 11D) were also found. The most interesting stone Indian artifact was a piece of a hexagonal green stone pipe stem (Figure 11F).

Three gun flints were uncovered. Two (Figure 11E) were gray Dutch style flints (Reference 10) and the third was an English style flint made of local chalcedony (Figure 11G).

Bones

Most of the bones uncovered were concentrated in the two trash pits. The bones were in an advanced stage of deterioration and were extremely difficult to remove intact. Twenty-one of the better preserved bones and teeth from the two trash pits were examined by Dr. William M. Bass at the University of Kansas.

Sixteen specimens from trash pit A contained elements of one European pig (*Sus scrofa*) and at least one domestic cow (*Bos sp.*) in addition to several unidentifiable fragments.

Four of the specimens were found to have characteristics typical of the American bison (*Bison bison*). Bison are known to have inhabited

this area but no archeological remains have been found. Unfortunately, no positive identification as bison could be made from the small number of bone samples.

Five bones subsequently recovered from trash pit B contained elements of either a large cow or bison. Again, no long bones or horn cores which would have enabled positive identification were found. The discovery of bison remains in South Carolina awaits a more fortunate investigator.

Epilogue

Work at the site was halted for the summer in July, 1970 but plans were to return in the fall. However, during the summer a buyer for the property appeared; digging was then prohibited until the new owner can obtain a clear title to the land.

In the meantime, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology sponsored work on the other side of the highway during the spring and summer of 1971. This project utilized amateurs working with professional guidance and was extremely successful in salvaging architectural evidence of colonial structures. It is hoped that the landowner's permission can be obtained to extend this project to the site described in this article.

Acknowledgements

Even a small-scale dig like the one described in this article requires effort by more than a single individual. The author is delighted to acknowledge the assistance of the following: my family, Paula, Cathy Lee, and Joe - not only for screening but also for not complaining when the household chores remained undone; Dr. Bob Stephenson, Stanley South, and Richard Polhemus of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology - for advice, artifact identification, and review of the manuscript; Dr. William M. Bass, now of the University of Tennessee - for identifying the skeletal material; Bob Rogers of Aiken - for photography; Lynne Katonak - for typing; and, finally, the Archeological Society of South Carolina - for providing an environment which stimulates an interest in history and archeology.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS

	<u>Indian Pottery</u>	<u>Colonial Ceramics</u>	<u>Glass</u>	<u>Kaolin Pipe</u>	<u>Nails</u>	<u>Misc. Metal</u>	<u>Stone</u>	<u>Bone</u>
0-6 in. Level	728	149	81	81	86	67	63	9
6-12 in. Level	610	141	80	59	138	73	104	35
Trash Pit A	43	13	8	8	21	42	17	76
Trash Pit B	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	10
Intrusion Debris	<u>83</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	1,465	313	181	155	253	187	196	131

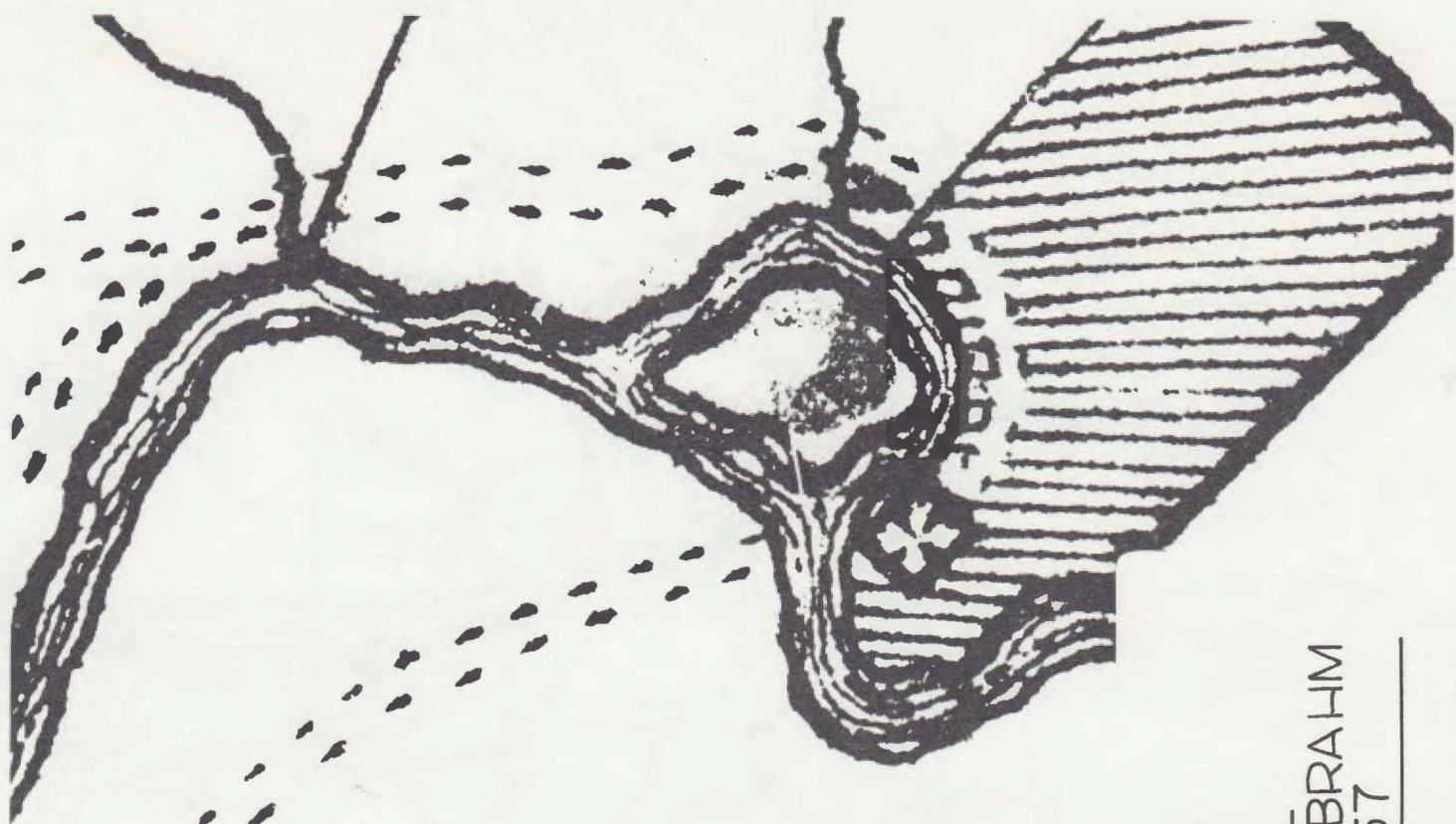
TABLE II

BORE DIAMETERS OF KAOLIN PIPE STEMS

	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Bore Diameter, inches</u>			
			<u>4/64</u>	<u>5/64</u>	<u>6/64</u>	<u>7/64</u>
0-6 in. Level		54	10	33	10	1
6-12 in. Level		32	5	21	6	0
Trash Pit A		2	0	1	1	0
Trash Pit B		0	0	0	0	0
Intrusion Debris		5	5	0	0	0

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GUSTIA

Fit Moor

FIGURE 2
PORTION OF DEBRAHM
MAP OF 1757

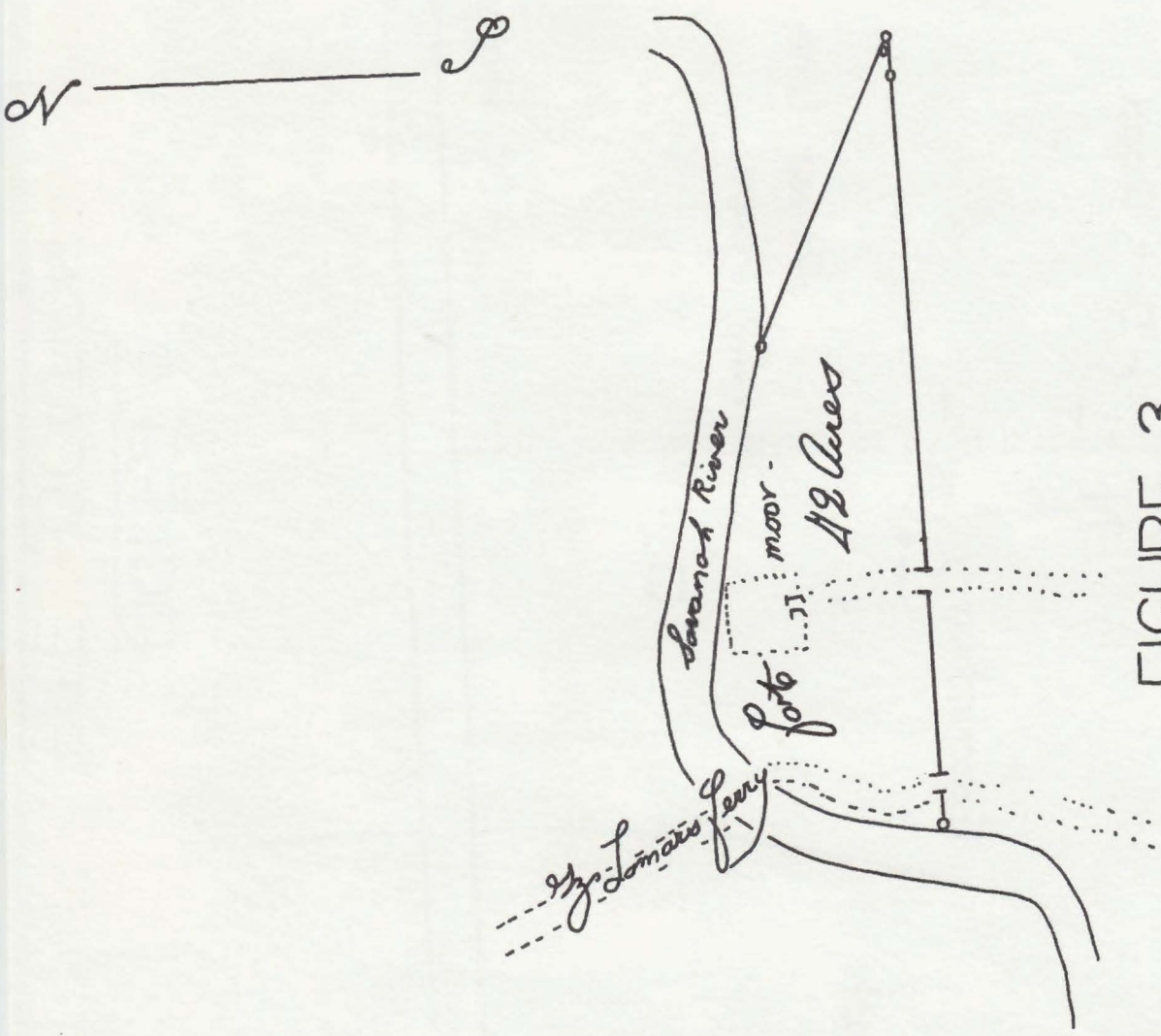


FIGURE 3

PORTION OF PLAT

GRANTED CAPT. RALPH PHILLIPS

FEB. 9, 1767

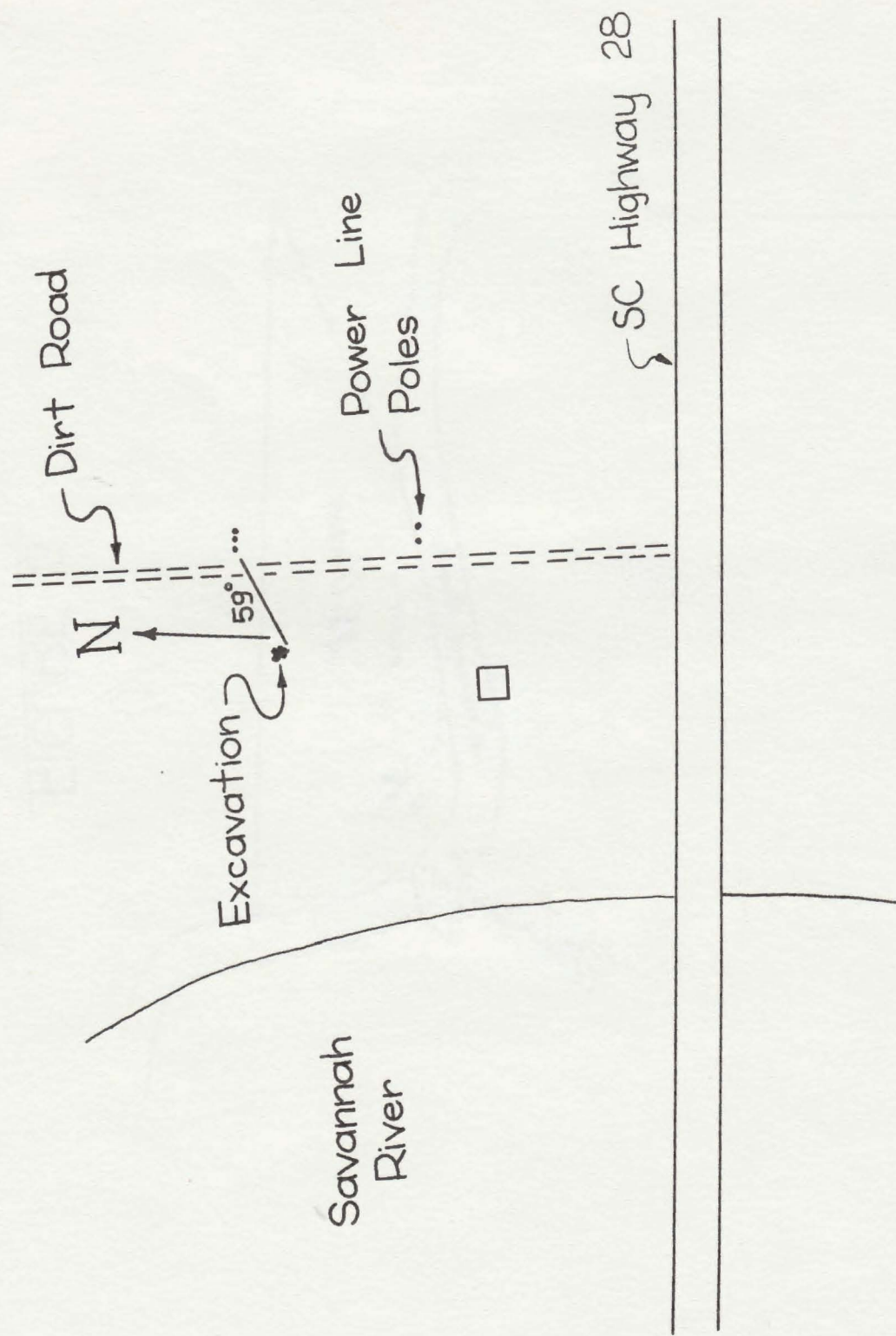


FIGURE 4
SITE LOCATION

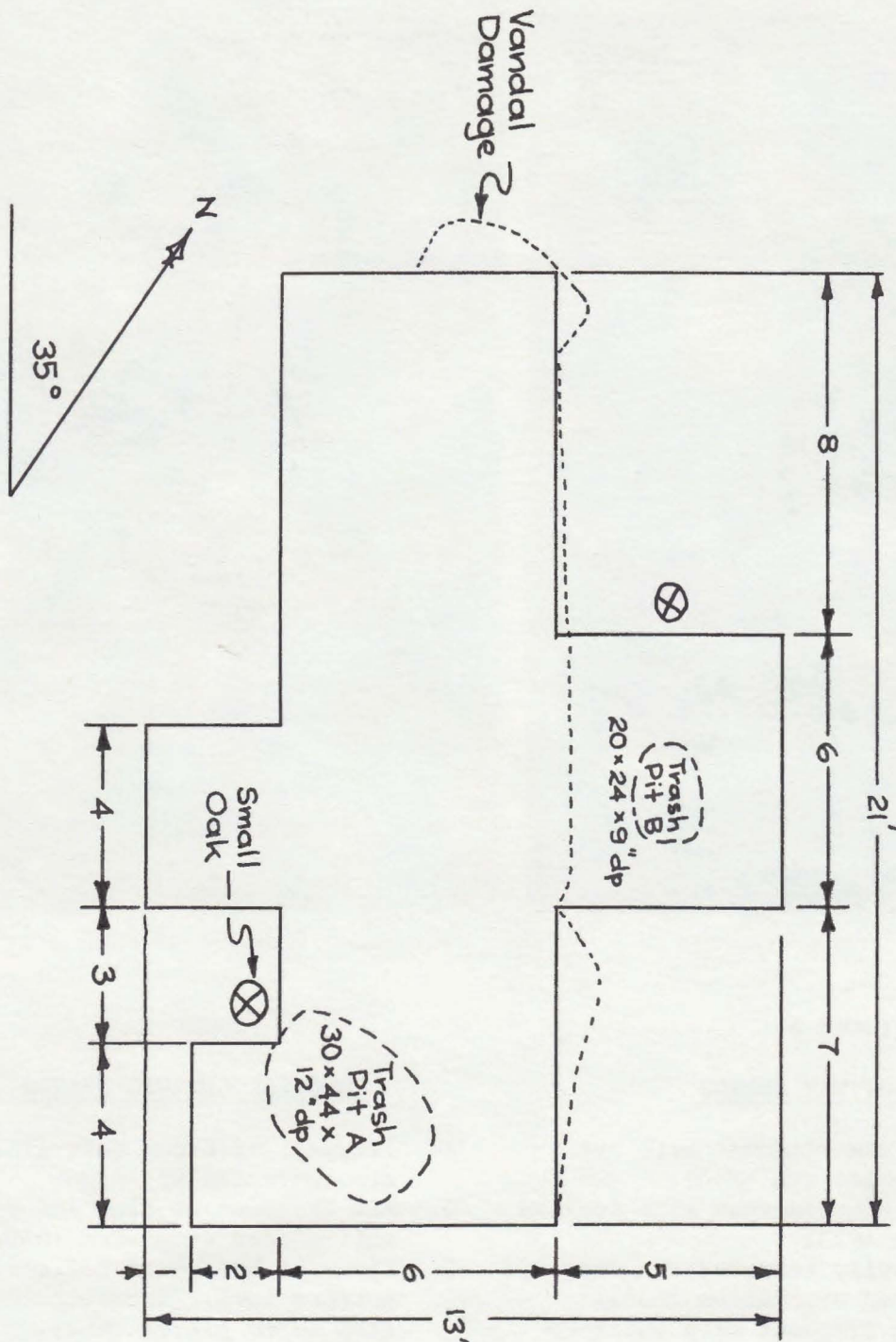


FIGURE 5
EXCAVATION PLAN

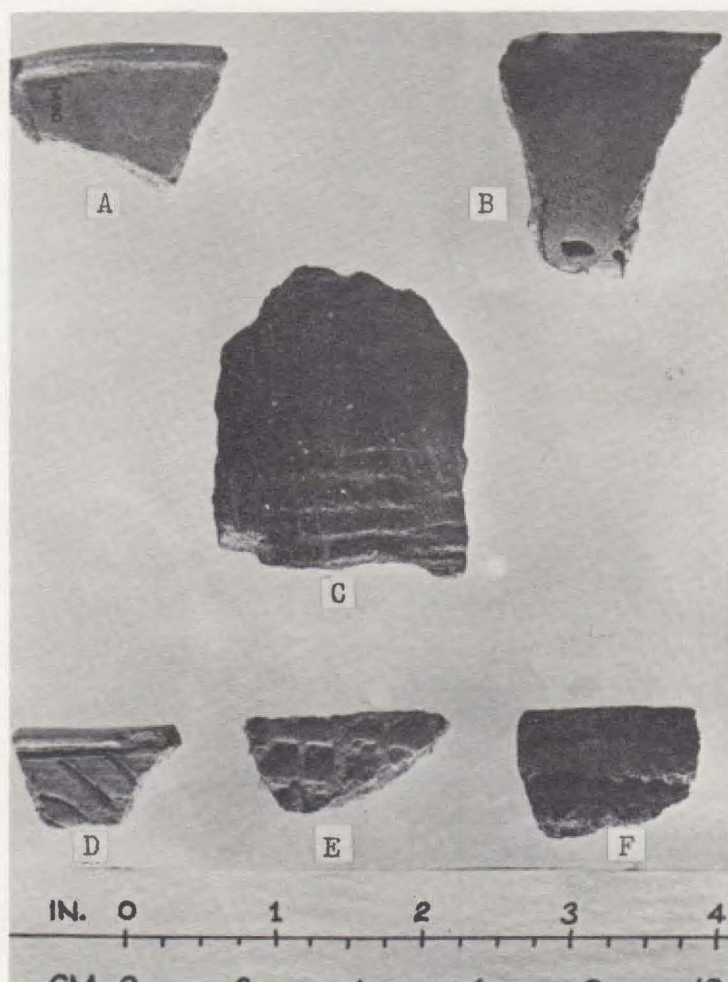


FIGURE 6

INDIAN POTTERY SHERDS

- A. Burnished rim fragment with built-up and beveled rim (M90).
- B. Burnished rim fragment with incised decoration (M231).
- C. Coarse heavily tempered fragment with stamped decoration (M64).
- D. Smooth rim fragment with built-up rim and incised decoration (M162).
- E. Fragment with linear check stamped decoration (M254).
- F. Fiber tampered rim fragment with punctate decoration (M140).

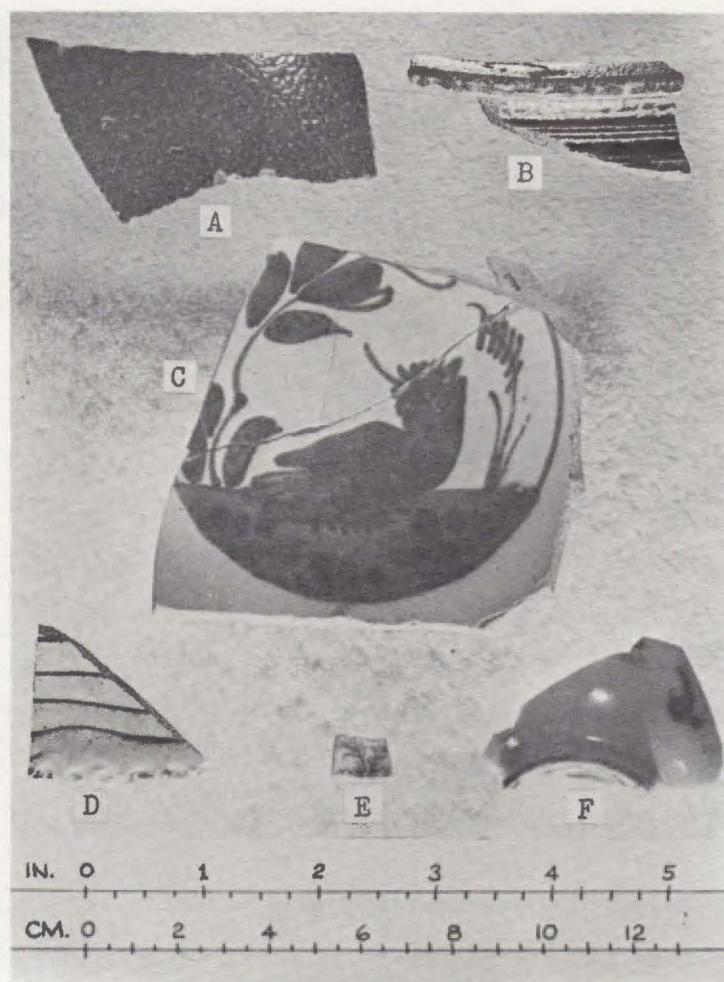


FIGURE 7

COLONIAL CERAMIC SHERDS

- A. Fragment of brown salt-glazed stoneware (M229).
- B. Rim fragment of blue and gray salt-glazed stoneware (M302).
- C. Piece of bottom of delftware pottery bowl. Reconstructed from three pieces (M62).
- D. Fragment of lead-glazed slipware pottery, yellow glaze with brown combed decoration (M154).
- E. Overglaze enameled porcelain, red on blue decoration (M309).
- F. Piece of base of porcelain tea-cup. Pale blue glaze with darker blue decoration (M278).

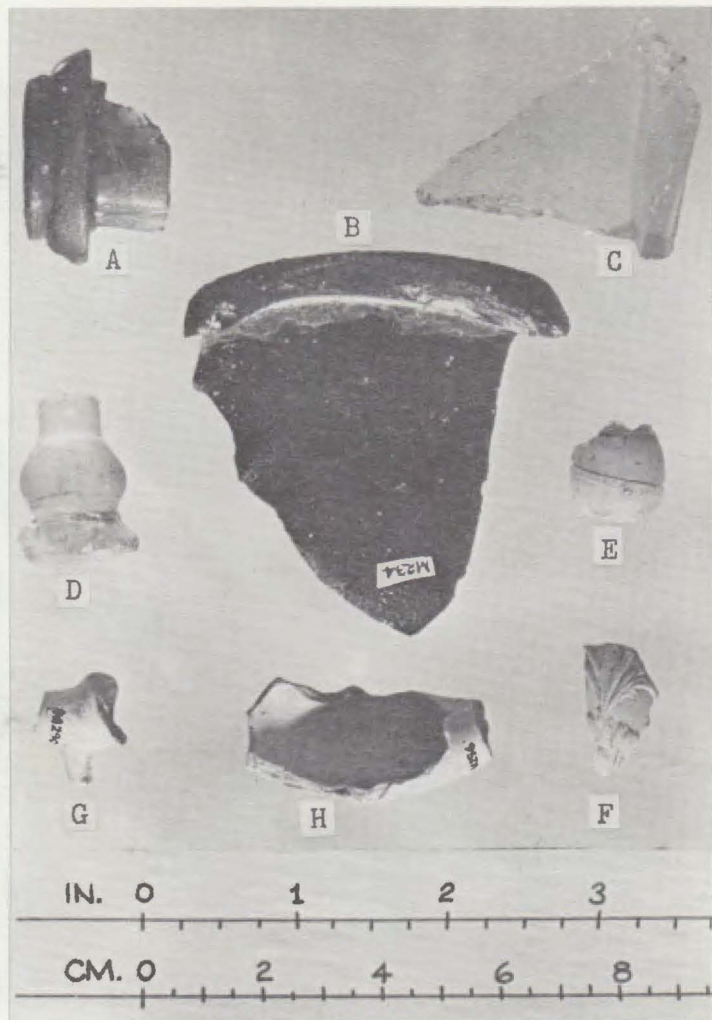


FIGURE 8

GLASS AND KAOLIN PIPE FRAGMENTS

- A. Bottle neck fragment of olive-green material (M233). Style similar to Hume, P. 65, 1734 type.
- B. Heavily-oxidized fragment of basal kick, olive-green (M234).
- C. Piece of heavy pinkish-white decanter (M298).
- D. Fragment of drinking glass stem, knop with tear (M26). See Hume, p. 191.
- E. Fragment of pale blue glass bead (M147).
- F. Fragment of kaolin pipe bowl with molded decoration (M145).
- G. Base of kaolin pipe bowl with ex-spur (M290). Similar to Hume, p. 303, type 19 (1690-1750).
- H. Fragment of kaolin pipe bowl front and heel (M256).

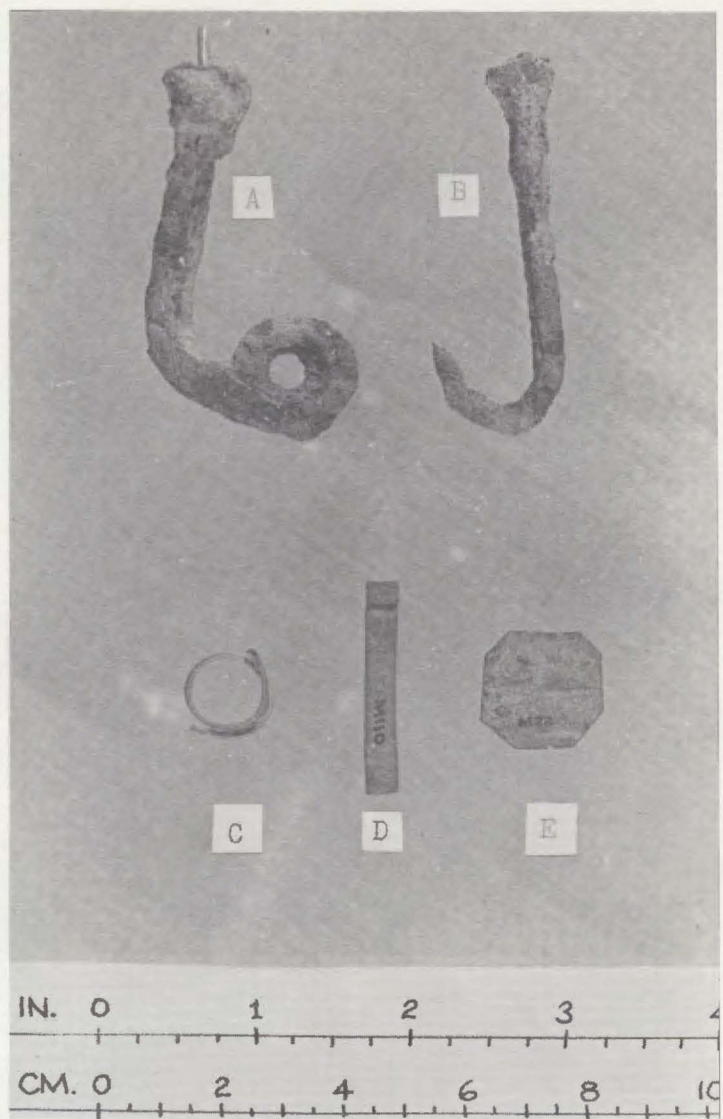


FIGURE 9

WORKED NAILS AND COPPER

- A. Wrought iron nail worked into loop (M30).
- B. Wrought iron nail worked into hook (M9).
- C. Ring made from thin copper sheet (M232).
- D. Copper strip with folded end (M110).
- E. Octagon cut from thin copper sheet (M22).

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